Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week -ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1835. [No. 2,478.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest of Eduljee Dadaboy in our concern ceased from the 13th September last.

BECK AND CO.

18*th April*, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO.—On Tuesday next 21st instant, will dispose of by public outcry at their Rooms, chiefly without limits the following collection of Goods viz the remains of an Invoice of Piece Goods comprising Europe Long Cloths, Book Muslin, Striped Doriahs, Demitees, bleached and unbleached Madapollams, plain and satin Jeans, Ginghams, colored cotton Handkerchiefs, Chintzes of sorts, white, blue and brown Nankeens, Bengal Table Cloths and silk Handkerchiefs &c., the following Books, viz. French Revolution 5 vols. Universal Gazetteer, 2 vols., Elegant Extracts 3 vols., History of England (Tunie and Smollets) 16 vols., Byron's Works 6 vols. History of London and Middlesex illustrated 5 vols. Military and Naval anecdotes 1 vols. life of Napoleon 3 vols, Russels Modern Europe 5 vols. Shakespears dramatic Works 12 vols. Mills's British Indus 6 vols., life of Washington 5 vols. Crawfurd Indian Archipelago 3 vols. Gordons History of England 2 vols., a few copies of Sacred annual and a variety of Elementary Works, 30 Cases of superior Hollands Gin. 40 Do. of Frontignan and Hock, a few dozens of French liquors of sorts and Rumb Shrub, sundry glass ware, a variety of useful Household Furniture and at 1 P.M. any vehicles, House and other Cattle that may offer.

FORBES STRETT, 18*th April*, 1835.

NOTICE.

MR WILLIAM SOLLORY GREY, will, for the present, conduct our business, and is authorized to sign for us, by procuration.

McGREGOR, EDMOND and Co.

BOMBAY, 18*th April*, 1835.

ALLIANCE AND INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICES, OF CALCUTTA.

POLICIES continue to be granted as usual, on behalf of the above Offices, by

McGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 18*th April*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on Coutts and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in sets of £100, £150, £200, £300, and £400, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. and £500 and upwards at 1 | 11 per Bombay Rupees, and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.

Bombay, 18*th April*, 1835.

TO LET.

AN airy and Commodious Bungalow situated on Colaba, next to the large one, commonly known as Captain Keys' house.

Bombay, 18*th April*, 1835.

NOTICE.

MADAME BURUGORI has the honor to announce to the Public in General, that she has removed from Mazagon to a House in Hummum Street, opposite Mr. Leggett's Bakery, where she has exposed for sale, all descriptions of Millinery (received by the late arrivals from France), of the latest fashion, and most moderate prices.

Madame B. continues to make Dresses, Cloaks, Riding Habits, Caps and Bonnets, of the latest fashion.

Fort, 18*th April*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....,, 2
Bills of Lading..... .....,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....,, 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 18*th April*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

THE well known Commodious and airy House, called Hope Hall, in Mazagon, lately vacated by James Henderson, Esq.

Do. do. From the 1st Proximo a well known airy residence called Fox Hall for particulars,—Apply to JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 18*th April*, 1835.

For Passage to Liverpool, and to sail by the 1st of May, 1835.

THE new *Barque* AMELIA THOMPSON, of 600 tons Burthen, WILLIAM PIGOTT H. C. S. Commander. This Vessel has an experienced Surgeon on board, and was built expressly for Passengers, with a height of 7 feet 3 inches between the Decks, and large cabins.

Apply to the Commander, or to Messrs. McGREGOR EDMOND AND Co., at their office.

BOMBAY, 18*th April*, 1835.

NOTICE.

That H. M. S. Winchester sails for Trincomalee, touching at Cochin, on 21st instant, and will carry mails, Letters or parcels for the above named places sent here before 5 P. M. the previous evening, will be dispatched by her.

That H. M. S. Raleigh sails for Colombo and Point de Galle, on 21st instant, and will carry mails.

F. BOURCHIER, *Post Mr. Genl.*

Bombay, 11*th April*, 1835.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

POST LETTERS.

1 G. W. Anderson esq.....Bombay.
1 Lieutenant Kennett, artillery.....ditto.
1 H. C. Milne, esq .....ditto.
8 H. A. Leitia esq., passenger on board the portuguese vessel "Susana", care of Messrs. Remington and Co .....} ditto,
1 C. M. Bushby esq., Madras civil service....ditto.
1 Mrs. Smith, at Major Robertson's, 8th R. N. I..ditto.
1 Sorab Navarojee .....ditto.
1 Crustnarow Showany Sunkur.....ditto.
1 Cowasjee Tamuljee.....ditto.
1 Purshotum Cursera, cloth merchant .....ditto.
1 Lieutenant H. C. Morse, 6th R. N. I.....ditto.
1 Lieut. col. G. Wilson.....ditto,
1 Ensign Duncan Milne, 24th R N I.....ditto.
1 Ruttonjee Burjorjee, esq.....ditto.
1 Kawesjee Eduljee.....ditto,

F. BOURCHIER, *Post Mr. Genl.*

Bombay, 15*th April* 1835.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 8th instant....chests 6,062
Ditto..do. from 9th instant to this day.. 100
Extra chests cared out under scrutiny 41
Bombay passes..... .....
Chests 6,203

MALWA.

Passes taken out up to the 3rd January last.....ches's 242

J. TAYLOR, *Warehousekeeper.*

Bombay, 15*th April*, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1835

No. 190 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information that the rolls of family remittances to Europe, by European officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Honorable Company's service of this presidency will be forwarded to England by the ship Andromache.

No. 191 of 1835.—By a resolution passed in the general department, on the 6th instant, assistant surgeon Montgomery, civil surgeon at Dharwar, has been allowed leave of absence to the Coast, from the 10th of this to the 10th of next month; his duties during his absence being performed by assistant surgeon D. Forbes, of the 1st or grenadier regiment native infantry.

Bombay Castle 8th April 1835.

No. 192 of 1835.—Agreeably with the usage in Bengal, upon the reduction of stations, lieutenant colonel Litchfield, a brigadier of the 2nd class, lately commanding at Hurnole, is appointed to command the Sholapore brigade.

Lieutenant colonel Brooks, the junior brigadier not holding a political appointment by the special selection of government, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for regimental duty.

Bombay Castle, 10th April, 1835

No. 193 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers a committee, to assemble at the office of the store accountant, on the 20th instant, to report upon a subject which will be laid before them:—

Captain....F. P. Lester.
Captain....A. W. Pringle.
Lieutenant R. Warden.

No. 194 of 1835.—Captain A. F. Johnson, having returned to the presidency, will resume his duties as first assistant auditor general, and the arrangements made for the performance of his duties during his absence, are annulled from this date and lieutenant Symthe, 4th regiment native infantry, will return to his regiment.

No. 195 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a first hospital assistant to the staff and detail hospital at Poona.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April, 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that under the provisions of Regulation VI of 1834, the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have sanctioned the adjournment of all the Civil Courts in the Tannah Division of the Zillah Northern Concan, with the exception of that of the Native Commissioner at Kallian, for a period of six weeks from the 15th instant. The Criminal Courts at Tannah will remain open as usual.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 13th April, 1835.

Mr. E. H. Briggs, third assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. W. S. Boyd, collector in Candeish, is allowed leave of absence under section XIV of the absentee regulation, for fifteen days, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 15th April, 1835.

Mr. John Williams, sub treasurer and superintendent of stamps, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick certificate, and to be absent from his duty for the period of twelve months, from the 1st of May next.

Mr. W. C. Andrews, acting collector of Tanna, is permitted to visit the presidency for one month, on sick certificate, under the provisions of article XIV an XXIV of the absentee regulation.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
L. R. REID *Secy. to Govt.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I observe by the Calcutta Courier of the 28th March, that the Steam Committee have finally abandoned their intention of fitting out the "Forbes" for another voyage to the Red Sea.—Your contemporary introduces this announcement with an intimation that he is "*glad*" the Committee have arrived at such a determination.

To what are we to ascribe this change of tone in the Calcutta Courier,—the Champion,—the uncompromising advocate of every measure of the Steam Committee,—and consequently the defender of their formerly expressed intention of again dispatching the "Forbes."

Alas! the cause is but too apparent. The Committee find themselves unable, and *without the means* of sending the Steamer another trip and the expense of repairs, &c. with the want of a Tug in the river, are taken advantage of as excellent reasons for abandoning their original intention. Both the Government and assignees of Mackintosh and Co. are called in to assist in *breaking the fall* of the Calcutta Committee. The one by the payment of Rs. 10,000 (job the first) and the other by taking the coals at Galle, Socotra, &c. at their cost and charges.

Surely, however, before the Government would lend themselves to such a job, and thus coolly consent to gave away the public money, they will pause to enquire whether there are *any* coals to be received. What there may be at Galle and the *other* depôts mentioned, we know no, but there is every reason to believe that at Socotra, at least, not a boat-load now remains! indeed I have heard that Captain Wilson had difficulty in scraping together a sufficient quantity to carry the "Hugh Lindsay" to Mocha.

The Courier's conclusion to his announcement is curious and instructive. The committee is compared to that of this presidency, because, its functions are reduced to a sinecure! with a fund "*not much less*" than that *locked up* here,—a result at which the "friends of the good cause," are called upon to rejoice!

Truly the "friends of the good cause," will be easily satisfied if they do. But let us ask, will the subscribers at large, be equally so? Will they rest satisfied with the announcement of the Courier, that there remains "about Rs. 70,000,"—and that this debois is "not much less" than what the sinecure Committee of Bombay have been called upon to manage?

I should think hey would not;—but would call on the committee to give a detailed account of the disbursements on the "two unsuccessful experiments," (by the way I wonder the Courier acknowledges them to have been "unsuccessful.")

And, while on the subject of accounts,—I would beg to ask, why do not the Bombay Committee give an account of their funds? They must have encreased considerably from interest, by this time.

This measure, besides being satisfactory to the Bombay Subscribers,—would set the Calcutta Courier right on a subject, in which he appears to take a *nervous* interest and would show the friends "of the good cause" how *far* the comparison between the two committees goes *beyond* the parallel of the Courier.

I now take leave of the Calcutta Courier, with a hope, that he may never be again called upon to employ his talents in bolstering up a bad cause, or devising lame excuses for inexcusable conduct.

I remain, Sir, your obedt. servt.
PHILO-FUNNEL.

Bombay, 13*th April*, 1835.

ON CONVERTING THE POSTAGE NOW LEVIED ON NEWSPAPERS, INTO A STAMP DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have met with some discussions, in late papers, on the subject of converting the post-office revenue now derived from the transmission of newspapers into a Stamp Revenue, similar to that levied on such publications in England. As is usual in most other matters, some have taken one side of the question, some the other; which party has the more numerous supporters, I do not know. I think however that a few observations on the nature of the tax proposed, and on the fitness of it for adoption in India, may not be inappropriate at the present moment. This tax has lately been denominated a tax on knowledge; but, I believe that a very little consideration will enable any candid man to perceive that this is a designation of more sound than sense, and more fit to gull a mob, than to impose on a more enlightened assemblage. There can be no doubt that every government has a right to charge postage for such letters and newspapers as may be transmitted through the regular channel; and if it give up the revenue derived from the transmission of the newspapers, it has an undoubted right to make such composition, as shall enable it to raise an equal revenue to that abandoned, by some other method, which may seem at once more equitable and more convenient to all parties concerned. In England, there are few readers excepting those in the immediate neighbourhood of the office of the publication, who would benefit by the government remitting the stamp duty and imposing the postage; the very fact that stamped editions of many prints are issued for the use of country readers, to enable them to pass post free, proves this. I believe also that there are few readers in India, excepting those at the presidencies, who would be injured by the adoption of stamps in this country; and if their interests be considered paramount, an unstamped edition might be published at those places for their especial use; the bearers of such publications, beyond their respective limits, being punishable for fraud on the post office as private conveyers of letters are at present. But I think that those persons would have the sense and the generosity not to urge any such invidious distinction; especially as the increase of cost would, even to them, be both paltry and temporary. It could not long exist, for the extended circulation would, probably before many months, enable the publishers themselves to bear the greater part of the stamp duty. To Mofussil subscribers I need not say how great would be the boon effected by the commutation. The postage of a Calcutta Daily paper costs, at the place from which I write, more than fifty Rupees per mensem; who but the rich can support so enormous a charge, yet how many would be happy, were the postage abolished, to indulge in such an addition to the breakfast table. If the matter be considered in another light, in this view of political instead of financial expediency, I think the advocates of a commutation will fare infinitely better. It is very certain, that if the public press be productive of no good, it can, at least in India, cause little harm. The parts of the most numerous and the most influential body of readers are already taken. They have been long enlisted on the side of government, they eat its salt, and it is to be supposed that they will all, (unless they possess more than Roman virtue,) continue in its service, and carry into effect whatever measures it may please their masters to adopt, if those measures be only such as a soldier, and a gentleman may embark in, without reference to the principles which may have dictated them. Toward these then, the rule of action is plain, publications which might prove dangerous if perused by others, can only amuse them; and if they do correspond at all with the press, it will be only on such subjects, as no wise government could feel annoyed at among such: in short, the language of sedition would fall harmless; and from such no very unpalatable demonstrations of patriotism can be expected. It is a well known truism, that the periodical press rather follows than leads the taste of its readers; we find an additional proof of this here. Those flaming paragraphs of pseudo-virtuous indignation, which, in Europe, lead to notoriety, and a gaol, are in India unknown. Such then being the state of the more influential part of the British population in this country, the only results, to be expected from the perusal of the papers, are enlightenment as to what is going forward at the presidencies, and amusement. These objects are certainly legitimate; and it should rather, be the business of rulers to further the indulgence in them, than to take any step which might destroy it. If then these objects be so legitimate, and if our friends be so anxious for the spread of knowledge, the next thing is, to enquire who are those who, from their situation, most require enlightenment? Surely, the answer will be, those who reside at the greatest distance from the seat of government. Those must naturally be supposed the most ignorant of all it concerns them to know. The people, happily placed more within the influence of the metropolis, have certainly least occasion for the press: oral communications and letters will often have told them all the news, long before the publication of the

paper; but people at a distance are cut off from one of these conductors of intelligence, and perhaps, owing to the expensiveness of the other, use it very sparingly. These then are the persons, who, if it be requisite to instruct any, most require instruction. But how are their wants in this respect provided for at present? They have, in addition to the price paid by their presidency brethren, to pay a heavy postage, often amounting to more than the original cost of the paper, while those, whom it confessedly least imports, enjoy the press, paying merely the publishing price. But it is not only in this that the evil is felt. There are few who do not occasionally like to see their country papers, and perhaps, nothing can more firmly keep up their attachment to their native land, (which is the best security for their loyalty and good conduct,) than the perusal of such. The cost of this amusement, however, causes many to relinquish it. Nothing also perhaps could be better, to clear away the mist that envelopes India from English eyes, than the circulation of Indian papers in England; and I cannot but think that it would be very possible, for the East India Company to obtain for them circulation there on paying the sum of fourpence on each now levied on all English papers, if they would confine the postage on these to the stamp duty, which might be levied in the Presidency where they were delivered. Reciprocity of this sort has many supporters in Europe, and the political danger, which was feared from such unlimited circulation of European journals, could never be dreaded in this exchange. But however other matter may be, there is one thing certain, which is that in the proposed commutation of duties, the government should have no further eye to their own interests than to realize the revenue at present paid. The only interests to be considered are those of the publisher, and the readers; and I think I have shewn that the latter would be benefitted by the change, and I have no doubt hat the publisher would find his account in it. Whatever exteads circulation must be to his advantage; and the more it is extended the greater must be his proportionate gain: the main expense is in printing the first copy, the multiplication may then be effected at little cost. That the circulation would be extended I believe is pretty certain. If however, it could be shewn that the interest, either of the reader, or of the publisher, would be materially injured by a commutation, that, no doubt, ought to have its due weight with government, whose only view in interfering should be the benefit of all parties; but if it appear otherwise, then I think the measure should at once be adopted. Hoping at least, that it may meet with the attention it deserves, and that passion, prejudice, and individual interest, may be put aside in the consideration of it,

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
FOUNDLING.

April 11th, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Knowledge, knowledge, knowledge! says the late Governor General, is the one thing needful for the people of this Country.—And knowledge, knowledge, knowledge! I say, is also an important requisite for the Governments of India.

When the Sellers of Fire Wood, oppressed as they felt themselves, and as, I believe, the community at large also feel, by the order of the Petty Sessions, requiring them, one and all, to remove their stores from the places they now occupy, thus obliging them to incur a heavy expense, and with the prospect of involving many of the poor People in ruin when, I say, these men, whose general distribution through out the island so essentially tends to promote the convenience of all the Inhabitants, represented to Government the extremity [illegible]ship of their case; what Government they were referred, I understand, was the reply [illegible]unal, which issued the order, and from which they appealed.—Could the Government, in this case, have possessed a knowledge of the feelings and wishes of the community? And if they did not, where, I would ask, was that paternal regard for the welfare and comfort of the People they rule, which a British authority is so much disposed to claim as one of it's attributes, and which did not immediately lead to enquiry and to obtain that knowledge?

In the article extracted from the Free Press which you have quoted in your last paper, I was delighted to see the rising spirit of justice, of considerate feeling, and of independence, which is stated to have actuated one of the Native Justices at the Petty Sessions, to dissent from his Colleagues, on the occasion of their so harshly imposing a fine of Rs. 50 on a Man, who, as stated, had not removed his store of Firewood.

I highly applaud the very judicious conduct of this Justice, who has thus, and, I hope, not without effect, marked his sense of the impolicy, the harshness, and inconsiderate order of the Petty Sessions, and Mr. Editor, as knowledge, knowledge, knowledge! is so essential, is it to be believed, that the Government, —that boasted paternal Government possessed any knowledge of the general feelings and wishes of the people, they govern? or would it have been derogatory to that Government to have explained to the community, that they had desired the Bench of Justices to make minute enquiry into the matter contained in the petition, and to report to Government the result of the information they had obtained in each individual case? This would have shown, that Government had paternal feeling, and that no removals should take place, but such as were inevitable, and from which there was danger to be apprehend from their situation and vicinity; and, indeed, these are the terms of the Government's own regulation.

I cannot, however, learn, that any steps were taken, or any attention paid, to the petition. In fact, from the nature of the reply, one would scarcely imagine, that the Petitioners, who form a large class, were deemed worthy of any consideration. This is not an indication of much paternal feeling towards the subjects of the Government.

I repeat, Mr. Editor, that knowledge, knowledge, knowledge, was here wanting in the Government:—"Remove the beam" from its eye, therefore, that it may.

SEE CLEARLY.

BOMBAY, 11th April, 1835.

MEMORANDUM FROM CERBERUS.

To your East Indian Correspondent, I sent you a few lines of *advice*, which I thought the most likely mode of enabling him to attain his object. He not very gratefully, favours me, in return, with a mouthful of *cavil*—no great proof of much discretion; and I am not sure, that he is not more likely to injure, than to advance the claims to notice of his Caste.

BOMBAY, 13th April, 1835.

THE DURPUN.

Accounts received from the Red Sea, state that the Ports of Hoodeida and Mokha, had been taken by a Force sent against those places under command of Ibrahim Pasha, brother of His Excellency Ahmed Pasha, the Governor of Arabia, on the part of His Highness Moohummud Ally Pasha.

Ibrahim Pasha was said to be advancing at the Head of his Troops against Senna—no opposition is said as yet to have been afforded him.

It is reported that a good understanding has taken place between His Highness and the Sooltan, and that no hostilities were likely to take place between the two Powers.

We understand that Sir Roger de Faria has lately been permitted by Government, to purchase from the Hon'ble Company's Stores, one hundred stand of arms with appendages—we have not been able to ascertain to what purpose they are intended to be applied.—*April 17.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Bancoote, on the 14th inst., the Lady of James Scott, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Colabah, on the 2d. January 1835, at the residence of Mr. T. T. Vongeyer, Mr. Philip Andree, aged 27 years.

Died at Kaira, on the night of the 4th Instant, of Spasmodic Cholera, Thomas Scoular Esq., Surgeon 2d Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry. Society has lost in him a man of approved worth—his brother officers, an esteemed and valued friend.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Major Ottey, 11th Regiment N. I., from Poonah.
Major Wm. D. Robertson, from Ditto.
Ensign T. Minster, 11th Regt. from Ditto.
Ensign J. M. Browne, B. E. Regt. from Ditto.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Littlewood, 9th Regt., to Baroda.
Capt. B. N. Ogle, 4th Lt. Drs., to Kirkee.
Lieut. Col. T. Dickenson, Chief Engineer, to Mahablushwur.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURE.

14th April.—The H. C. Sloop of War Coote, W. Rose, Esq., Commander, to Socotra.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
Brig Bridget	End of Apr.	Liverpool.	Direct.
Ship Wm. Ritchie	Uncertain	Ditto	
Prince Regent.	about 3 May	London.	Ditto.
John Campbell	25th Inst.	Clyde	Ditto.
Otterspool	Uncertain	uncertain.	Uncertain.
Kent	do.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Amelia Thompson	3rd May.	Liverpool.	Ditto.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—John Marsh, Prince Regent, and Amelia Thompson.
Do. Liverpool.—Otterspool, and Bridget.
Do. Bengal,—Colonel Newal.
Do. Glasgow,—Tropic.
Do. China.—Caledonia, Lady Grant, and Helen.
Do. Singapoor.—Hind, and Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Do. Aboosceir.—Atiate Rahimon.
Do. Clyde.—John Campbell.
Do. Siam.—Ann, and Futta Albary
Do. Malay Coast,—M[illegible]har, and [illegible]rim.

VESSELS IN [illegible]

H. M. Ships [illegible]inchester, Sloop Raleigh, and A[illegible]mache.
H. Co's. Receiving Ship Hastings.—Guard Vessel
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—Aurora.

FREE TRADERS.—Otterspool, Caledonia, Tropic, John Marsh, Prince Regent, John Campbell, Mona, Colonel Newal, Bridget, Amelia Thompson, Kent, William Ritchie, Eucles and Osprey.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mackbaar, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Allelevie, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Fort William, Caledonia, Ruparel, Ann, Fazil Kurim, Pascoe, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Lady Grant, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Futtallbarry, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Grab Shaw Byramjore, Hamboody, Pittamber, Savoy, Robert Spankie, Dadloy, Rampurtap, Dowlut Pursad, Prim, and Grab Mahmoody.

Portuguese,—St. Anna, Cacadore, Susana, and Infanta Regent.

Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's,—Fatell Kurim, and Atite Rahimon.

EUROPE DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th Dec. in Whitehall-place, Lady Culling Smith, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Rye, Isle of Wight, Mrs. James Penfold, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., in Great Marlborough-street, Mrs. Wallis, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Wallingford, Berks, the lady of Mr. Holland Thomas Birkett, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th Dec. at St. Pancras New Church, by the Rev. J. Julkin, A. M., Marmaduke, eldest son of Marmaduke Brewer, Esq., Newport, Monmouthshire, to Maria Rosa, daughter of the late John Jackson, Esq., R. A.

On the 18th inst., at Watford, Herts, by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Capel, W. F. Brown, Esq., to Catherine eldest daughter of J. Copeland Esq., of that town.

On the 16th instant, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, David, youngest son of the Rev. James Blankarne, A. M., Vicar of St. Helen's Bishopsgate, to Jane Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Beavington, Esq., of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

On the 13th instant, at Wem, Shropshire, by the Rev. J. Steward, M. A., W. C. Macdougall, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at Law, to Winefield Tracey Stennett, younger daughter of the late George Stennett, Esq. of Liberty Hall, in the island of Jamaica.

On the 11th inst., at Stapleton, near Bristol, by the, Rev. W. H. R. Bayley, Gilbert Farquhar Greme Mathison, Esq., of the Royal Mint, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Jones Græme, of Oldbury court Gloucestershire.

At St. John's, Paddington, Henry Routh, Esq Lieut. 40th Regt., to Harriet Cornforth, daughter of the late Albert Jones, Esq., of Championhill, Camberwell.

On the 16th inst., Mr. Selvés, of Eltham, to Miss Wyllie, of Artillery-street, Bishopsgate.

On the 18th inst., at Plumstead church, by the Rev. H. Shackleton, Henry A. Hornsby, Esq., Madras Army, to Eliza Frances, eldest daughter of Captain Haultain, Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

On the 16th Dec. at his residence, Walworth, after a lingering illness, borne with the greatest resignation, Mr. George Brewis, printer, of Love-lane, Eastcheap, aged 64.

On Monday, Dec. 14, in Burlington-Street, Bath, deservedly and deeply lamented, Mrs. S. Gray, eldest sister of the late Bishop of Bristol, whose loss she survived only eleven weeks.

On the 15th instant, at Walworth, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Idle, Mrs. Northrop, of Bradford, York, in the 90th year of her age.

On Sunday, 14th instant, at Walworth, of apoplexy, Mr. Robert Smith, many years a Common Counciliman for the Ward of Tower.

On the 16th inst., at his residence, Stanford-hill, Adey Bellamy Savory, of Cornhill, London, in the 55th year of his age.

On the 15th inst., at Halifax, John Drumelzier Tweedy, Esq., aged 37 years.

On the 17th inst., in Warwick-square, after a long and painful illness, Walter Jackson, Esq., aged 57, of Burnham, Bucks.

On the 13th instant, Miss Elizabeth Burt, of Gough House, Chelsea.

On the 17th inst., at the house of her brother, 11, Euston-place, in the 49th year of her age, Miss Charlotte Frances Potter.

On the 15th inst., deeply lamented, Euphemia, the wife of John Bromfield Ryder, Esq., of Sloane Street, Chelsea, aged 27.

On Wednesday morning, Dec. 7, at a quarter past one o'clock, Mr. Chappell, music seller, of 50, New Bond street, aged 52.

On Wednesday the 17th inst., at his house, 6 Clarendon square, Somers town, Henry Bone, Esq., enamel painter to his Majesty, in the 80th year of his age.

On the 17th inst., after a lingering illness of nearly two years, Mary, second daughter of Charles Sewell, Esq., of Clarendon square.

On the 17th inst., at Copt Hall, Hendon, Catherine Clarke, relict of the late Thomas Nicoll, Esq., formerly Lieut. Colonel 70th regiment.

On the 6th inst., in Jermyn street, St. James's. William Mackintosh, Esq., late of Clifton,—*Morn. Her.*

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	131	123
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107 3/4	07½
Do. No. 31, *a* 1040. 2nd class	107	107
Do. 1041, *a* 1010, 3rd class,		
Second five per cent Loan	107 *at*	11
Third five per cent Loan	110	110
Bills on England	2s.	12s.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	107¼	7⅓
Bills on Madras 30 days,	101¼	101¼
Canton Bills,	210½	210¾
Spanish dollars per 100,	2212	21¼
Sovereign each,	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

April 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
„ 18th Satusday	2 31	2 55
„ 19th Sunday	3 22	3 50
„ 20th Monday	4 19	3 55
„ 21st Tuesday	5 35	6 20

To Correspondents.

"CANDIDATUS" we must decline.

We think it better to drop the subject on which "VERAX" treats. His letter, with two or three others we have received on the same subject, are too personal

"AGRICULTURIST" in our next.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 18TH APRIL, 1835.

No arrivals since our last. The only departure is, the H. C. Sloop of war *Coote*, W. Rose Esq., Com., to Socotra.

WE understand that the Right Hon'ble the Governor and Suite, and Lady Grant, have gone to the Mahabuleshwar Hills and will remain there, during the months of April and May.

WE have to apologize to several of our correspondents for not noticing, in this publication, the letters they have favored us with, but when we assure them that the omission arose from the circumstance of the Editor's having been taken seriously ill, and his inability, in consequence, to bestow that attention on them which was necessary, we are sure, we shall be held excused. Several matters of local interest have been postponed for the same cause.

With regard to the assassination of Mr. William Fraser the Commissioner and Governor General's Agent at Delhi, we find, by the Delhi Gazette of the 1st instant that every exertion was being used to discover the perpetrators of that diabolical act. Suspicion had attached to several persons, but nothing had come out to fix either of the suspected parties with the offence. The paper to which we have alluded thus speaks:

"Rumour is of course busy with names, and at first, amongst others, the Sikh Chieftains were looked upon with suspicion; but lately the Jageerdars of Ferozepoor and Jhujjur have chiefly attracted public attention. Strong feelings of personal animosity are declared to have existed towards the deceased on the part of both the above named individuals, originating in the general tone of his official proceedings and reports in respect to them, but the apprehension of one of the Ferozepoor Nuwaub's immediate and confidential associates by the Magistrate, a few days ago, on suspicion of his being implicated, if not the principal Agent, in the deed, has naturally attracted general opinion in this direction. The criminal, whoever he was, having been clearly a good marksman, an expert horseman, and dressed in a style superior to the common class of such persons leads to the impression that he was the confidential Agent of some Native Chieftain of wealth, and in every particular the person now apprehended is believed to answer to this description. We have much pleasure in noticing the ready and earnest willingness with which the small community of this place and the neighbouring divisions of the territory have come forward with offers of pecuniary assistance in support of the Magistrate's exertions. In a case, such as the present, where no property has been carried off, and where no person present at the fatal occurrence (owing to the peculiar fitness for his purpose of time and place) can speak with confidence as to the indentity of the individual, and where powerful interests are supposed to be engaged in defeating the ends of justice, it is necessarily a matter of the greatest importance to stimulate by offers of reward the exertions of the community at large to enquiry and co-operation, and we learned that the Magistrate has been enabled to hold out the promise of a reward of 12,000 Rs, in cash, and a grant in perpetuity of 50 Rs. per month to any parties who shall lead to the conviction of the criminal. We hope to see the example followed by influential characters elsewhere, and although we entertain a belief that in so far as regards pecuniary reward, sufficient simulus is already offered, yet it is an occasion in which every person holding an official situation of responsibility must feel himself personally interested and called upon to express, by some outward mark, his sense of the audacity of the murder considered in all its bearings, and the necessity, if possible, of tracing the offender. It has, we are happy to say, excited an equally strong feeling amongst the respectable part of the Native community as it has amongst ourselves, and we cannot entertain a doubt that it will operate with equal force upon the great body of our brother aliens. We can only express our hope that the exertions which have so cordially been brought into action may lead to the hoped for result."

THE following account of the proceedings at *Jeypore* are contained in the same paper:

Our latest accounts from Jeypore state that the deposed of Jota Ram had been effected without any trouble—Major Alves and Mr. Blake, it would appear, reached that capital on the 20th, having gone in advance of the Forced, which did not arrive until the morning of the 23d ultimo. On the day of the 21st the Minister moved out of the City, on Major Alves' desire to that effect being signified to him, and took up his residence, in a Mundur, within two hundred yards of the Major's quarters and it was expected that he would be required to proceed in the direction of Agra on the 25th or 26th ultimo, when his alledged guilt would be enquired into and, it was supposed, established in the most unquestionable manner. All parties, without any exception, accuse him of having murdered the Rajah—and he is also charged with embezzlement to an awful extent. He will, of course, have to account for all his sins ere being permitted to quit the Jeypore territory—but to obviate the inconvenience and mischief, of his presence at the capital he will be removed to the distance of two or three marches, in the direction of Agra, and kept within reach of our Political Authorities to answer to the evidence that may be adduced against him, and to confront, if necessary, any of the witnesses whose testimony there may be reason to doubt—as well as to explain, if he can, any points connected with his alleged peculations that may require to be cleared up. It would never answer to let the Villian escape Scotfree, after having murdered his Prince and beggared the state.—A more unprincipled character, we are persuaded, does not exist—and never did any Government behave more shamefully than our's in having tolerated his domination so long. They had ample warning given them of the jeopardy in which the lift of the Young Rajah was placed—they well knew that the Minister was enriching himself, in the most open, barefaced manner, at the expense of a State to cards which they stood in the relation of Guardians—and yet they could not be induced to shake off their apathy, or stir hand or foot to save either the country or their *word!* They can no longer stand aloof, and their present interposition will, doubtless, prove both vigorous and effective—but why, in God's name, did they not, by timely interference, avert the lamentable event which must now cause them so much painful reflection Such, it will be answered, is the temper of our absurd system!

Since writing the foregoing we learn that Jotharam took his departure on the 26th Ultimo for Dowsa, a place three marches distant from Jeypoor on the Agra road; where he is to remain in surveillance, *protected* by two companies of the 36th N. I. and a Rissallah of Blair's horse.

CALCUTTA.

JEYPOOR—BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

"That thou wert cause of noble Gloster's death."

Camp, March 11, 1834.—The unanimous accusations of the entire population of the Jeypoor state, aided by the concurrent conviction of all the adjacent principalities, have at length found attention; and the British paramount, no longer able to preserve the guise of non-conviction of the guilt of the bloody Jotaram, has listened to the prayers of a tyrant-ridden province and pronounced the fiat of *deposal* of that Minister, whose hourly increasing enormities an earlier interference would have nipped in the bud of their rank growth. Late indeed has justice been in overtaking this "accursed of his race." The atrocities of Jotaram have, indeed, been allowed every leisure, to become full-blown: his countless crimes of murder and rapine have been unnoticed, and would have still remained unnoticed—a district might have been rendered desolate, and human misery have been daily aggravated, and still no notice taken—had he not touched "the Lord's anointed." It is of course a small thing, to kill a serf, but to kill a seignior, is in the morality of a *set*, an unpardonable offence. I have not the patience to follow out the reflections further.

The Agent has received the *reconsidered* sentiments of our Government, and Jotaram is to be turned out of power—that is, he is to be told he must stick to his intention of resignation, which he expressed in his letter to Major Alves on the death of the late Raja. There are some who think this a *neat method* of managing the matter, but the generality think it an unmanly and mean way of performing a good action.

The Agent received his despatches the evening before last, and he immediately forwarded his requisition for Brigadier Wyatt to move towards Jeypoor with all his force. It is understood that Government have desired, that the deposed Minister may have a *safe convoy*. The march of the troops, therefore, to Jaypoor is, in all probability, to secure this; as a despatch arrived, I hear from Jeypoor also on the evening before last, mentioning that the inhabitants tired of waiting so long for our interference, had themselves commenced the move, having succeeded in inducing a large portion of Jotaram's troops to revolt from him. Possibly therefore they may have cut off his head ere this, or before the time that we shall get there. Yes, Government have given directions that we afford Jotaram a safe conduct; and though I believe it is particularly specified, that in protecting his person from popular fury we do not promise him impunity in event of our hereafter deeming it needful to institute enquiry into the accusations against him, I much fear that the utmost extent of his punishment, will be the measure of depriving him of his seat of power. On his departure from Jeypoor, Jotaram is to be permitted to go wherever he pleases; and it is not at present intended that on our arrival at Jeypoor he is to be considered at all in the light of a prisoner.—*Hurkaru.*

NARRATIVE OF THE JOUDPORE COUNTERMARCH.

[*Continued from last Saturday's Gazette.*]

The parade bugle had at length sounded; the company armed with their short, strong cutlasses, were paraded by the light of a lanthorn, while the roll was called. In a few minutes our captain had given the word, and we were marching from the right, four deep. We did not however quit the old barracks in silence: a general shout announced the moment of our departure, and a mutual cheer was exchanged as

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

we passed the horse artillery drawn up with their guns in order of march.

The road proved less difficult than we had anticipated, considering how recently the rains had closed, and how impracticable the roads of Malwa usually become with a very small proportion of wet. For those on foot there was but one obstacle—the deep mud of the second nulla, and its steep and slippery banks. Taking the precaution of pulling off my shoes, (stockings are a luxury never dreamed of by a soldier,) and having my senses undimmed by the pottie pot, I passed through this with comparative ease; but observed, the several less provident than myself, experienced considerable difficulty in accomplishing the passage. Among these Johnny Refine, a goodnatured, easy-tempered, and kind-hearted creature, but one of the standing butts of both troop and company, was particularly conspicuous, as he rolled from side to side the steep, slippery ascent, like a ship tacking in the teeth of a gale. I picked him up just as he struck and foundered, and received a volley of gratitude for my pains. He was scarcely on his feet again, before I heard a voice from the deepest and darkest depth of the black mud, imploring each of his officers in turn to send some one to pick up his shoes and himself out of the slime: it was Gunner McNabe, who, thinking to be sly, had deviated from the main track cleared out by the *bieldars*, and finding the stream narrow on the right, and a nice fern looking dark bank beyond, had sprung with most praiseworthy activity into the very midst of the heap of mud which the *bieldars* had deposited as they supposed out of the way, and was now struggling waist deep in the black pudding; his shoes, of course having been sucked off and buried some three feet below the surface, where the longest arm could never reach them.

After leaving the neighbourhood of this unlucky nulla, and crossing another with much less difficulty, the country became less obstructed, though dangerous from the great number of concealed holes, formed by the jerboa, a small rat, resembling in color and conformation the kangaroo. It particularly infests roads and foot-paths in this part of India, as being less liable there to be disturbed by the plough than in the fields on either side; and, as the rich, black vegetable soil of Malwa is as hard as rock during the hot season, its excavations during that period are effectually secured above by their vaulted roofing, until the rain falls and converts its hard substance into the softest species of mud.

As the dawn began to break, I heard a sudden burst of laughter, and turning round, beheld Bombardier Elias Snodder up to the groin in a rat's hole, where he looked like a little round urn of coffee with a broken shank; one leg doubled together rested upon terra firma—the other was sounding in vain for the bottom of the fissure. A couple of men ran to his assistance, and, one on either side, their shoulders under his armpits, strove to draw him out of his perilous situation. It was like dragging a rusty nail out of a beam of timber; for the hole being narrow in some parts, and his foot entangled within, there was some little danger of that excrescence being left behind amid the strenuous exertions of his assistants.

'Why, Snoddy,' cried Gunner Tingleton, a huge muscular fellow of six feet two, of smart countenance and sulky look, yet a good natured chap notwithstanding, and one of the best sportsmen of the company, —'why, Snoddy, the earth's ashamed to bear you!'

'If I didn't think,' answered Snoddy, 'that I'd got into a dry well.'

'And if you had,' replied Tingleton, 'you might have blessed your stars, it warn't a wet un.'

'You'll change your note Sam, I take it before you reach the Joudpaw country: they say, that water's scarcer there than fighting.'

'Well, for my part,' said little Elias Snodder, 'I should'nt mind if I never tasted water again: I'd rather any day have toddy.'

'If them there nullas was filled with toddy we'd soon dry'em up for the guns to pass, and have the laugh of the skipjacks entirely.'

'I take it we've got that already, in spite of all their red pigtails and tin canisters. Oh! but it's a rare thing to be a oss artillery man.'

'—Crammed into a pair of leather tights that cling to the skin like a pitch plaister or a Scotchman—stuffed into a couple of jack boots hard and heavy as a thirteen inch mortar—glued to a vicious brute of a horse that has nothing in the varsal world to do, but play at snap dragon with his neighbour's tails, or crush your knee agin' the pole, or rear over on the top of you and flatten you into an ottar scone—surrounded with half a dozen brutes just as amiable, whose special amusement it is to shew you their shoes are not of wash leather—crowned with a tin pot or patent Dutch —grilled two extra hours after honest men have made 'emselves snug and easy, first in dragging heavy guns through seas of treacle, and next in coaxing a pack of cross-grained tits, that give you no better thanks than a kick in the guts by the first convenient opportunity! O! glory's a fine thing and a bright; but I'd rather poke about for it on dry ground with whole ribs and a foraging cap.—That's my opinion.'

'Now, do hear little Billy Tibbs there turning up his nose at the horse artillery. Why, Bill, who ever thought of putting you into a pair of jacks; you wouldn't fill the toe of one on'em knapsack and all? I see'd you shudder only the tother day when you passed by an empty one, and Gunner Samson made as if he'd shove you in.'

'Come Butcher,' said Tingleton, 'give us your opinion of this here war; do you think we'll lick' em?

'No. I,' said Lacy, blinking his little pig's eyes; 'not I, old shaver, I knows what I thinks.'

'Well, what do you think you old wise acre?'

'Why, I think we'll get more kicks than halfpence.'

'And pray what's your reason for thinking that,—a very wise un I *dare* say?'

'Because he's got a p-g t—l. Did ever any one hear of a p-g t—l coming off victorious?'

'O! but,' said Tingleton, 'I hear that he's cut it off.'

'So much the worse,' replied Lacy 'I never know'd any good come of docking at that age. Cut it young and tender, or don't cut at all I say. That's my maxim.'

'But what in the world has a p-g t—l to do with the wars?'

'Ah! you may ask what: that's just the very thing, and more than I can tell you; unless you'll tell me why a horse with a Roman nose bites and kicks like a devil with a sore back; or why a man always goes to the dogs when he looses his right eye, or why Wellington and Blucher, and all them generals has hooked bills like eagles. It's easy enough to ask what. Any one can do that. Besides, I heard say as how Maun Sing's got three hundred thousand fighting men and we'll have only twelve thousand, besides fighting again stone walls.'

'Yes, but I've heard since, that Maun Singh says, he can't spare *tulwars*, and wants to send us three lacs of rupees instead.'

'So much the worse,' persisted Lacy, 'that shows as how he's got money to make the pot boil.'

'It shows as how he's got lots of prize-money for us poor fellows to drink a merry Christmas and happy new year to his honor, and a long life to all the Singhs as sings such a rousing song in the ears of Father John. Runjeet, I take it, is the next Singh we'll teach to squall on t'other side his mouth. I heard Lieutenant Stubbs only yesterday saying to a hoffisher in a red coat; says he,—these were his very words,—"They may talk as they please about Joudpaw," says he, "but mark my word for it, we shall be at Hinjus before three months is out,"

'Whereabouts is the Hinjus?' enquired little Snoddy, in affected ignorance, for he loved a quiet joke.

'The Hinjus!' exclaimed Lacy, 'lack if here isn't a fellow as don't know where the Hinjus is! Did you ever see a piece of Hinjian Rubber?

'I can't say but I have at the Jee's shop.'

'Well,' and Lacy, 'it's called Hinjian-Rubber because it's found in the Hinjus.'

'Then the Jee's shop's the Injus,—very naturally concluded little Billy Tibbs! Now do hear this little fellow Tibby, he wants to make out that the Injus is the Jee's shop at Mhow.'

'Twasn't I but you, Butcher, as said that; but if the Injus ar'n't in the Jee's * shop, will you be good enough to tell us where it is?'

'The Injus, you old lout,' said Lacy, triumphantly blinking his eyes,' is on the shores of the Mediterranean where Nelson drubbed the armies of the Persians and Frenchmen, at the battle of Copenhagen.'

'Copenhagen!' exclaimed Tingleton,' how can that be, when Copenhagen's the capital of Iceland?'

'Hold your tongue Tingleton, you ass, you don't consider,—how should you, not being given to letters?—that rivers runs over a deal of country before they reach the sea. I think I ought to know something about the matter? for my father's first cousin, only once removed, had a contract for the supply of salt pork to the army of the Peninsular.'

We arrived at our encampment at about 7 o'clock A. M. The sun until eight was painfully hot, but at that hour a fresh breeze sprung up, which rendered the weather agreeable enough for the rest of the day. Meanwhile as the elephants conveying our tents had not arrived, I threw myself down at the root of a fine banian tree, on the slope of some neighbouring heights, and gradually yielded to the dominion of sleep. I recollect a time when a nap in the open air, would have been an unusual occurrence. In the economy of my present existence, it is a frequent refreshment, to which I have recourse when particularly wearied with the toil of artificial intercourse. I love to awake amid natural objects,—to hear the leaves rustling over my head, the stream rippling past me in its own careless course, the bird chirping, or singing its never mournful carol;—and to gaze up into the glad heavens as they hang soft and serene in the majesty of beauty above and around so many worlds. Methinks, there is in this, as it were, a renewal of primeval innocence for a few brief moments in the heart,—it seems as though the passions can never again usurp undue dominion in a world so calm and peaceful—so breathing of the hand divine. And those sordid cares which dog the steps of humanity, seem as remote contingencies to be discussed with the philosophy we exercise upon matters affecting little of our present well being.

I rose, strengthened and refreshed,—I felt a little contempt for worldly dignity, when I reflected, that the lustre of a diadem could nothing enhance the pure enjoyment of the present moment. At my feet still lay in a deep and apparently dreamless slumber, an unattached cook boy, half native, half portuguese, who having no money, no service, no prospects was, of course, completely exempt from care. 'There!' said Mr. Stubbs, our lieutenant, coming up at the moment, 'there lies the happiest and most enviable man in the whole camp, be the other who he may. What man of this force, from the commanding officer to the lowest coolie that lifts a burden, would not exchange his dignity or his labors to roam with this man in the regions of Murphy.' Returning three hours after, I found him in the self-same position; and there is no knowing how much longer his glorious snore might have lasted, had not an unlucky bullock stumbled with its load over his shins. Even then he resigned the land of dreams with manifest reluctance, and rubbed his eyes many minutes, before he could determine upon opening them.

(To be Continued.)

COCHIN.

(From a Correspondent at Cochin.)

On Wednesday the 18th instant, a beautiful Ship of about one thousand tons burthen, was launched at Cochin, and made a most majestic entrance into her natural element, under the auspicious name of the Ahmoody.

We are informed, that the Ahmoody belongs to an opulent Native Commercial House at Bombay—is intended for the China trade—and is, without exception, the finest specimen of naval architecture ever constructed at Cochin, in point of model, size, and durability of construction; reflecting great credit on the well known talents of Mr. Poney Guizelar:—indeed it is to be regretted that Mr. Pouey's exertions have not hitherto met with greater encouragement from the British Merchants; being generally employed by the Arab traders who frequent the port, (for whom he has built several large vessels,) as perhaps, no part of India possesses more dry docks, with such depth of water, and where vessels can at the same time be built with such excellent materials, on so very reasonable terms;—timber and artificers being at hand in abundance, and the prices of both considerably reduced of late years, the latter being about one half the Bombay price—and Europe articles, such as anchors, canvas, chain cables, copper, iron, lead, tar, &c. not only generally for sale on the spot, but can be had on somewhat cheaper terms from Bombay or Ceylon, within a very short notice.

Several persons of the first respectability of Cochin and Travancore were present at the very interesting spectacle; the ceremony of the christening being performed by one of the most accomplished young ladies of the settlement with a bottle of rose water.

The Bark Copernicus, May, arrived here from Calicut on the 17th inst., and got ashore on the sands, from which she got clear during the night, but owing to a strong current and adverse wind was again driven in, where she still remains, and apprehensions are entertained for her safety:—part of the Cargo, has been landed and the remainder is daily coming on shore,—the surf being violent on the spot,—*Madras Gazette*.

AGRA.

COMPARATIVE CLAIMS AND MERITS OF CIVILIANS, WITH THE MILITARY.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, GOV. GENL. OF INDIA.

"Cedant Arma Togæ."

MY LORD,

I belong to a service, which you are reported to have styled, in the earlier period of your administration, a body of "well paid idlers." Rumour asserts, that you have since expressed a different opinion. I shall be bold enough in this address, to make a few remarks on your policy, as affecting the interest of this body. Candour therefore bids me at once to avow myself, a civil servant.

That the service was, is, and always will be, capable of improvement, nobody will deny. Alas! as long as human nature is constituted as at present, what institutions are there, which will not admit of reform! To criticise however is one thing, to stigmatize another. In casting this stigma on a body of men, who with all their faults have had their eulogists (need I mention a Mill and a Canning!) few I trust will concur—may your Lordship I hope will at the "eleventh hour," make the easy reparation, of declaring a change of opinion.

I am willing to allow, that the service has been rendered more efficient by your measures. A great degree of activity has been infused into every branch; a spirit of emulation has been excited; and a greater quantity of work has been exacted from the same number of hands,—in a word you have at one and the same time, rendered that labor more productive.

And how it may be asked has this been effected. By separating in some instances, and uniting in others, the functions of two Offices, by partially countenancing the freedom of the press; by making tours of inspection and enquiry; by holding out a bonus for the speedy passing of the lingual examinations; by instituting a system of surveillance or on other words (your Lordship will excuse the harshness of the term) of official espionage; by modifying the rule of promotion by seniority; by the employment of natives of the country in judicial offices; and by assigning large tracts of country to the civil administration of military officers.

In enumerating these measures as beneficial in the aggregate, I must not be supposed to be eulogizing each individually. There are drugs, which administered separately are injurious, in conjunction with others, beneficial. To instance a few of my objections. It will admit of argument, whether the union of the offices of Magistrate and Collector has been attended with a good result. That the appointment of commissioner is useless, is I believe, now universally allowed. The freedom of the press should have been limited to the discussion of local abuses, and no such topics as the justice or validity of our tenure of India should have been admitted. Several instances have occurred, in which promotion has been given without reference to the period of actual employment in official duties, subsequent to passing the ordeal of examination. A spy is a worthless character all the world over; he who is one cannot but despise himself; when no superior was set to watch the conduct (both public and private) of the inferior, the grand principle of self respect was sadly overlooked. The merit fostering minute (as it has been facetiously styled) may be the instrument of unbounded injustice. There is such a thing as nepotism my Lord, there is such a thing as favoritism. But that which of all the measures, on which I have been commenting, has been, is, and will be the most liable to abuse, is the unlimited power you have assumed to yourself, in assigning appointments strictly civil, to military employes. On this point I shall make some remarks at greater length, tho' before I leave off generalizing, allow me my Lord again to express my admiration of the general effect of these innovations. They are truly worthy of your character as a statesman. That they have not been all enforced with entire purity, is nothing extraordinary. To expect such singleness of purpose, would be to aspire to European perfection!

And here I protest against its being supposed that I undervalue the merits of my military fellow-servants. I join with them and others in admiring Malcolm, Munroe and the many other gallant Officers, who have distinguished themselves in civil employ. It is not of the employment of such men, that I, in common with others of my service, complain, but of the indiscriminate bestowal of civil patronage on military men, without reference to qualification or desert. Political power (I allude to the representation of the British Government at foreign courts) may be advantageously united with military acquirements. In conceding this much, I am, it is to be feared, not doing justice to the conduct of Elphinstone, Jenkins and other civilians, in military emergencies. Be this as it may, I will not refer to the many appointments of this class, which have been conferred on the army at the expense of the civil service, but will content myself with alluding to employments purely, civil. Need I mention Assam, Arracan, Coorg, Mysore, Rumghur, Cuota, Nagpore, the Saugur and Nurbudda Territories, and the 24 Purgunnas! Here are 8 large tracts of country (four of them prior to conquest, forming separate kingdoms) in the civil administration of which scarcely a civilian is employed. It is true that in these countries a system, different to that of the more early acquired provinces, is pursued. There is nevertheless nothing in this, to bar the employment of civilians. If it was thought expedient, to originally introduce a different system in some, and to subsequently modify that originally introduced in others, why in either case were military men alone supposed to be competent Agents?

That the civil service would be more efficient, if it were not a monopoly, must be allowed. The employment of Natives in important offices has, materially altered this feature of its constitution. If the appointment of military men had been made in the same spirit of disinterestedness, there would not be the same cause for complaint. But conceding this point, it may still I conceive, admit of argument, whether the peculiar nature of the service, does not give its members a prior claim over all others in the distribution of office. These more particularly allude to the difficulties, which would oppose the entrance into any other line of life, of a body of men, who have been specially educated for, and from their boyhood exclusively employed in a service, so peculiarly constituted as that, to which they have the honor to belong.

But how has the selection from the army been made? With some few splendid exceptions, young men of the rank of Lieutenants and Ensigns—some of whom have not even passed an examination in the native languages, and all of whom have had no other opportunity of observing the native character, than that afforded them in the occasional management of 80 or 100 sepoys—young men I say thus qualified, have been transferred from the charge of a company, to that of the civil, criminal and revenue management of a large province! Comparisons are said to be odious, but I hope to be excused, when I surmise, that a junior civilian, who has studied the language, has been employed for a period of seven or eight years as an Assistant to a Magistrate and Collector, and occasionally as head of these offices, would be the better qualified functionary of the two? had officers of notorious talent been selected, the motives of the selector could not have been suspected, but as matters are—I leave you my Lord to draw the inference!

It has been said that the administration of Military men has generally been more successful than that of Civilians. This at first sight appears plausible enough. They have uniformly been employed in countries, which have been newly acquired, in our possession, have suffered from the unsuitableness of our system of rule. In the former, desolated by the corrupt management of their previous rulers, the effects of a pure administration are of course more immediately apparent than in a settled country. In the latter the fault must be attributed to the system and not to the Agents. And here let me remark, that however much the civil regulations have been abused, an indirect—nay a direct compliment has been paid them, by their lately having been introduced into countries which were formerly ruled at the caprice of the functionaries. Witness the Delhi territory, the Nerbudda territories and Assam have also been placed under the courts of the Nizamut Adaulut, and the Boards of Revenue; it is to be presumed that the introductions of the regulation l[illegible] will soon follow.

I have been induced my Lord to dwe[ll] particularly on this point of you[r] affecting the service of which I [am] from its being rumoured that [the] Oude is about to be transferre[d] vernment. Should this be th[e] to remember, that there [are] dred and fifty youths [who] have at present no [other] of assistant. The[y] I presume attributed [their] by Lord Amherst of the [Eu]pean, to native agency. His L[ord]gine could not have been equally [dis]with his successor in favor of Military [Of]employes, or he would not have thought it necessary to make this addition to the civil list. Alas for the unfortunate two hundred and fifty, that the truth of the motto assumed for this letter should be no longer acknowledged, alas that the judicial wig should give place to the turban of the Hindostanee, the judicial robe to the red-coat of the soldier!

Again, acknowledging my Lord the many benefits you have conferred on this my adopted country, I subscribe myself your Lordship's.

—Most obedt. Servt.

MAGISTRATUS.

15th March, 1835.

[*Mofussil Akhbar, March* 28.

MEERUTT.

Our readers may recollect an excursion made by Mr. Stagg, a bailiff of the Supreme Court, into these provinces, to serve a writ on a respectable Native gentleman, by name Hussian Ullee, whom it was desired to take before the Supreme Court, at the suit of some branch of his family with whom a disagreement had long existed. Hussain Ullee is we believe a resident in the Mozuffurnuggur District, and at the time of issuing of the writ held the office of Tuhseeldar within the Bijnore Collectorate. Like most Natives of the Upper Doab, his travels had never led him within the precincts of the Supreme Court, nor had he by any act ever rendered himself amenable to its jurisdiction, nor had he domiciled within the province of Bengal. The issuing of a writ to apprehend his person, and bring him before the Supreme Court, was a measure which occasioned a considerable sensation in his neighbourhood, and throughout the adjacent districts, and was truly likely to engender feelings of distrust and dismay, happening as it did just as the separation of this Presidency from the mother state was in progress. Hussain Ullee, guided by the advice of his friends, did not afford Mr. Stagg an opportunity to carry into effect the object of his mission, and he returned whence he came unaccompanied by his prey. The case however was of sufficient importance to claim the attention of Government, as soon as it was brought to its notice; and we are happy to hear measures are in progress, which we hope will end in the indemnification of Hussain Ullee for the loss he has suffered consequent to this untoward migration of the wild Elephant of old. It is scarce credible that the vagaries at Bombay should so soon have passed from the mind of the bench; indeed this proceeding gives a colouring and point to the famous simile, for as soon as the wild Elephant was deprived of his tame supporters, immediately he gave vent to his natural propensities, and fancied himself as free as in his Native wildness.

The restitution of Hussain Ullee to his office we presume is certain, and we trust Government will step forward to recover damages from the offending parties, for we question whether Hussain Ullee can himself come forward as prosecutor without acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Court, and rendering himself liable to the service of its writs. It is said the case has been placed in the hands of the Advocate General, and we shall watch with anxiety the proceedings in the Supreme Court.—*Meerutt Obs., March* 26.

EUROPE.

MORNING HERALD,—DECEMBER 19.

The address of Sir Robet Peel to the electors of Tamworth appeared in our columns of yesterday, without note or comment, except merely a notice to direct public attention to

(Continued in 4th Page.)

* The ParseeMerchants' names all terminate in *Jee*, thus Rotton-*Jee*, Pestering-*Jee*, Cursed-*Jee*, Idle-*Jee*, Damming-*Jee*, *et its simila*. In speaking of them generally my comrades always term them the Jees.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

TORY PICKINGS.

FRIENDS ——— we are now at our ease
There is no one in Britain can curb us,
We now may go on as we please
With ne'er a sly Whig to disturb us.

There 's no danger now of our falling
In less than a twelve month at least,
So ne'er care about radicals' brawling
But come, take your share of our feast.

You shall have what you please on my honor
Except what I've kept to myself,
And I beg you 'll consider the donor
Pledged not to be sparing of pelf.

So come—let the rascally mob
Bedevil the land with its din,
We'll take care—'tis a capital job
To let no ranting radical in.

And should Dan O'Connell, that devil
And Lawless and Ruthven and Shiel,
Still stir up the spirit of evil
In Ireland—we'll give them re-PEEL.

So prithee my fried travel faster
Come up and take care of your post,
You are sure of a capital master—
Which the nation shall know to its cost.

This time I intend to be true
And to rail at the whigs whom I've spurned,
Nor again have a turning to rue
Of my coat once so shabbily turned.

I swear ne'er again on my conscience
Which knows no political stain
But this you will tell me is nonsense,
And an oath which I cannot maintain.

I swear that it is my intention
[illegible] care of the State and the steeple,
[illegible]s an idle invention
[illegible] be thought by the people.

[illegible] should stumble
[illegible] 'gainst my will
[illegible] grumble,
[illegible]e longer still.

[illegible]as ever

[illegible]ever
[illegible]rsworn.

JOSEPH SURFACE.

document. Before this time it has been eagerly read by Englishmen of all classes, and all varieties of public opinion, as far as the wings of the Press have carried it. Its merits as a literary composition, though great for the chasteness, perspicuity, and polished vigour of its style and diction, sink into comparative insignificance when compared with its importance as political document—a manifesto of the principle intended course of policy indited by the Premier, and addressed, through the constituency of Tamworth, to the people of the British empire.

In the early enunciation of its principles, the new Administration has paid a proper degree of deference to public opinion—we mean that sober, enlightened, and constitutional public opinion, which we never did, and never can confound with the voice of factious clamour and turbulent agitation. On Wednesday last we said—"the Ministry having been formed, in spite of the threatened convulsion which was to shake the kingdom to the centre, the public have a right to expect, that, with as little delay as possible, some opportunity will be taken to give the country a view of its intended course of policy. We do not say that a reasonable time ought not to be given to Ministers to mature their measures; but if those measures be such as are likely to obtain hereafter the support of the country it will be for the advantage of Ministers to make them known as soon as possible." Now, although there is as yet no exposition of specific measures, the earliest opportunity has certainly been taken by the Premier to give an exposition of the principles and general course of policy upon which the Government is to be conducted. Let us examine what those principles are. Let us see whether they are such as, if honestly acted upon, will satisfy all reasonable and right-minded men that the current of reform will go on to the purification of abuses, without subverting institutions—that it will not, on the one hand, fall off, and subside in a stagnant reservoir of corruption, nor, on the other, grow into a fierce and impetuous torrent of wild innovation and revolutionary violence.

The first impression which the mind receives from the most hasty perusal of this document is favourable to the impartial and deliberate consideration of its contents. All men, of whatever political creed they may be, who have not sacrificed their reason to the bigotry of party, cannot fail to be propossessed by the air of decision, at the same time frank and prudent, by which it is distinguished. Whether the views which it develops be correct or erroneous, it cannot be objected that they are not explicit. There is nothing of the studied diplomatic obscurity, so prevalent in political documents at the present day, to baffle penetration—nothing of specious rhetorical artifice to mislead the judgment. It is equally free from the evasive and suffling ingenuity of the timid *Doctrinaire*, who "uses language to conceal his thoughts," and the vague or exaggerated pretension of the boastful politician, whose promises are equally magnificent and unmeaning.

This testimony from us will, perhaps, not have the less value because we have never flattered Sir Robert Peel, nor, though admitting his capacity for business, and his ready eloquence in debate, have we ever regarded his talents as a Statesman with inordinate admiration. There have been occasions when we thought his ingenuity more remarkable than his candour, and his political discretion superior to his moral intrepidity. But it is in times when feeble men fail that superior natures display their better qualities, and rise upon public estimation. Such times are the present—the dangers of the country are great and pressing—the hopes of its salvation, under HEAVEN, rest upon the Government avowing boldly and acting honestly upon those principles of enlightened policy which may obtain for it the confidence of the considerate, the reflecting, the moral, and religious portion of society. It is a season artifice would be worse than useless, and when deception could only lead to ruin. Of this Sir Robert Peel seems thoroughly convinced, we adduce in proof of it the following passage:—"I have the firmest conviction that confidence cannot be secured by any other course than that of a frank and explicit declaration of principle—that vague and unmeaning professions of popular opinion may quiet distrust for a time, may influence this or that election, but that such professions must ultimately and signally fail, if, being made, they are not adhered to, or if they are inconsistent with the honour or character of those who make them."—This is exactly the principle on which we wish to see Statesmen act. There is no act of Statesmanship equal to honesty—an honest Government, even in error, will induce respect, while that sort of cleverness whose resources are trick and deceit is sure in the end to fall into disgrace and contempt. The Whigs, who were floated into power with a greater tide of popularity than any Ministers enjoyed for a long series of years, "ultimately signally failed," not so much from their incapacity for business, though that was great—not so much from their ignorance of the position which England ought to take among the nations of Europe, though that was remarkable—it was the desertion of principle that lost them character and influence. One day courting a Conservative alliance by the falsification of solemn promises, the next bowing down in abject compliance to the demands of democratic intimidation, they disgusted all parties, they conciliated none. No man could tell at last what their principles of government were, or what their course of policy was intended to be. Men's notions became unsettled, and the affairs of the country still more so. The hopes of the destructives were raised in proportion to the despondency which such compromising weakness and want of moral and political firmness brought upon all sober and enlightened reformers, and all honest lovers of their country. Who can wonder that such loss of character was followed by a loss of power, unlamented by all but those who were bound to the Whigs by the ties of self-interest or who wished them to continue in office long enough to serve the purposes of faction—long enough to make sufficient breaches in the Constitution to let in the resistless tide of democratic principles?

"Any loss," said the Duke of Wellington upon one occasion, "is better than loss of character, which is the foundation of public confidence." Sir Robert Peel has well judged that to obtain public confidence he must be candid and explicit in declaring the intended policy of Government, leaving nothing unexplained that ought to be rendered clear, and making no promises which it may be contrary to his inclination or beyond his power to fulfil. He, therefore, makes this manly avowal—"Now, I say at once that I will not accept power on the condition of declaring myself an apostate from the principles on which I have heretofore acted." He then goes on to say, "at the same time I never will admit that I have been, either before or after the Reform Bill, the defender of abuses or the enemy of judicious reforms. I appeal with confidence in denial of the charge to the active part I took in the question of the currency, in the consolidation and amendment of the Criminal Law, in the revisal of the whole system of trial by Jury, to the opinions I have professed and uniformly acted upon with regard to other branches of the jurisprudence of the country. I appeal to these as a proof that I have not been disposed to acquiesce in acknowledged evils, either from the mere susperstitious reverence for ancient usages or from dread of the labour or responsibility in the application of a remedy."

On the question of the currency we have differed, and still differ, from Sir Robert Peel. In reference to that most important subject we always regarded, and still regard, him as an innovator, not a reformer; and great was the evil which that innovation worked. The nature of pre existing contracts between creditor and debtor was most unjustly altered, to the injury of the latter; the man who borrowed a sum of money, whether on mortgage or otherwise, in a depreciated currency, was compelled to pay the same nominal amount in a currency greatly enhanced. much the same proportion that the currency was enhanced the prices of produce were depressed. We derived from the Currency Bill the highly-prejudicial combination of a peace currency with a war taxation—at least, with a taxation which, though not quite so high as that of the war, was quite too high for a time of peace—too high, certainly, to allow a return to a metalic circulation medium without aggravating the embarrassments and distress which were consequent upon the sudden transition from war to peace. If Sir Robert Peel adduces the part which he took on the question of the currency as an example of former wisdom of statesmanship, we join issue with him, and let the country decide; but if he only refers to it for the purpose of proving that he is ready to alter that which is fixed, when he believes such alteration to be improvement, we admit the force of the appeal. At all events, it is not for the Whigs and political economists, who persuaded him to make that innovation, to cast it in his teeth. His conduct in reference to the currency showed that he had no inflexible attachment to an established law or usage, if he became persuaded that the interests of society demanded its alteration.

With regard to the criminal law, we admit that the Right Hon. Baronet did that which it was most extraordinary for a man in office at that time to do—commenced a reform; but it was a reform of the law more as to consolidation and arrangement, than as to its vital spirit. He cut off some obsolute Statutes, the dead branches of a code which had become too cruel and barbarous to be capable of any other than a comparatively limited execution. He enhanced the price of human life in some instances, which it is not necessary now to particularise, and in a few instances, where the law was liable to be executed, as in some cases of forgery, he repealed the capital enactment; but still it cannot be denied that the criminal law came forth from he crucible of his reform not very substantially refined or classed from that dross of barbarism which made it a disgrace to a civilised age and a Christian land. Indeed Sir Robert himself admitted that it was still the most sanguinary of any in Europe. We contended, when the Right Hon. Baronet was in office before, for a substantial, effective, and vital reform of the criminal law, not merely because it revolted the feelings of humanity, but because the cruelty of the law counteracted its own intention and by making it in a great measure inoperative, rendered life and property more insecure than could be the case if its penal sanctions were proportioned to the degrees of crime *and not* at variance with the conscientious feelings of civilised men. When Sir Robert Peel went out of office we did not fail to advocate with preserving zeal, and we trust not altogether without effect, this species of reform. Many substantial improvements have taken place, but only with regard to two Bills did Government lend to assistance—the others were brought in and carried through Parliament by the efforts of individuals who had often great obstacles, thrown in the way by Ministers, to encounter. The last two Bills upon the subject which passed the Commons were stopped in the Lords, and, we regret to be compelled to say, by the intervention of Lord Brougham. Here there still remains a noble field of exertion for an enlightened Statesman—a field of exertion which has given a glory to the name of Napoleon, such as conqueror never yet gathered in "iron harvests" of the field of war. May we hope that, as Sir Robert Peel looks back with some degree of justifiable pride upon the commencement of that reform, he now thinks it not unworthy an enlightened ambition to proceed with the work, and bring it to a happy conclusion.

Let us now glance at what the address states with regard to the Reform Bill. It will be recollected that the Whig Papers have not merely insinuated, but openly told the people what the country was to apprehend from the new Government the appeal, or at least the disturbing, of the Reform Bill. Now what is said in the address upon this subject? Let us hear. "The Reform Bill, it is said, constitutes a new era, and it is the duty of a Minister to declare explicity—first, whether he will maintain the Bill itself; and secondly, whether he will act upon the spirit in which it was conceived."

As to the first of those points "with respect to the Reform Bill itself, I will repeat now the declaration which I made when I entered the House of Commons as a Member of the Reformed Parliament—that I consider the Reform Bill a final and *irrevocable settlement* of a great constitutional question—a settlement which no friend to the peace and welfare of this country would attempt to disturb, either by direct or by insidious means."

As to the second point, he says—"Then, as to the spirit of the Reform Bill, and the willingness to adopt and enforce it as a rule of Government—if, by adopting the spirit of the Reform Bill, it be meant that we are to live in a perpetual vortex of agitation—that men can only support themselves in public estimation by adopting every popular impression of the day—by promising the instant redress of anything which anybody may call an abuse—by abandoning altogether that great aid of Government—more powerful than either law or reason—the respect for ancient rights and the deference to prescriptive authority,—if this be the spirit of the Reform Bill, I will not undertake to adopt it; but if the spirit of the Reform Bill implies merely a careful review of institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, undertaken in a friendly temper, combining with the *firm maintenance of established rights* the *correction of proved abuses*, and the *redress of real grievances*, in that case, I can for myself and colleagues undertake to act in such a spirit and with such intentions."

In the sentiments of the above passages we believe all friends of sound and constitutional, as distinguished from destructive, reform will agree with Sir Robert Peel—that such a course of policy should be adopted as would cause the country to move in a "perpetual vortex of agitation" could not conduce either to the security of the State, the prosperity of the industrious classes, the advancement of the arts, of peace, or the happiness of society.

With regard to the demands of the Dissenters, the Premier acknowledges his willingness to remove their grievances, and satisfy their conscientious scruples as to the payment of church rate and the question of marriage, on neither of which, after many promises, did the late Government give them any satisfaction.

We will only advert to one more topic, but that a most important one. "As to the great question of *Church* reform," he goes on to say on that head I have no new professions to make. I cannot give my consent to the alienation of Church property in any part of the united kingdom, from strictly ecclesiastical purposes. But I repeat now the opinions that I have already expressed in Parliament in regard to the Church Establishment in Ireland, that if, by an *improved distribution* of the revenues of the Church, its just influence can be extended, and the true interests of the established religion promoted, all other considerations should be made subordinate to the advancement of objects of such paramount importance."

So much on the leading topics of domestic policy. As to foreign policy, he declares, "our object will be the maintenance of peace, the scrupulous and honourable fulfilment, without reference to their original policy, of all existing engagements with foreign Powers, the support of public credit, the enforcement of strict economy, and the just and impartial consideration of what is due to all interests, *agricultural, manufacturing and commercial.*"

Supposing all these things are done in good faith, and done in a Statesmanlike manner, the country will have less reason than ever to regret the change which has taken place in his Majesty's Councils. Then, indeed may it be expected that all other real demands of enlightened public opinion will be eventually satisfied.

The Church reform which we have always advocated is that which, while maintaining the integrity of the Establishment, would purify its abuses, particularly those of plurality, non-residence, and sinecurism, making also such a distribution of its resources as may adequately provide for all the working Clergy. This reform, and the relieving those who are not members of the Church from the payment of church rates, ought surely to be sufficient for all whose object is not destruction. As anxious for the purity of the Church, we cannot require less; as desirous of its preservation, we would not concede more.

To conclude, that this address will disappoint the violent democratic party we believe, for it will take away much of the surmised illiberality of the new Government—much of the fuel of discontent with which they have endeavoured to inflame the passions of the people; that it will be assailed and vilified by all those who, with the most slender resources of talent and character, or with talent destitute of principle, live and flourish by public agitation, there can be no doubt. In the same proportion we are disposed to think it will give hope and confidence to the enlightened, the respectable, and the really industrious classes of society, whose interests suffer from the continuance of political excitement and uncertainty. In fine, we think it probable that all reflecting intelligent Englishmen, whose object is the reform, not the subversion of our institutions, will regard it on the whole as a judicious and appropriate commentary upon the text of the concise and expressive speech lately delivered from the throne, in which his Majesty declared that his Ministers would fulfil the first wish of his heart, by adopting such a course of policy as would correct the abuses of our institutions and improve the condition of the country.

BULWER'S FRANCE.

Sentiments expressed in the writings of persons having committed Suicide.

CITY OF PARIS.

Desire to receive the prayers of the Church.
Insult to the ministers of religion,
Belief in a future life.
Thoughts of debauch and libertinage.
Materialism.
Prayer not to give publicity to their suicide.
Wish to have their letters published in the newspapers.
Reflections on the misery of human life.
Belief in a fatality.
Prayer to their children to pardon the suicide they are committing.
That they die men of honour.
Regret not to be able to testify their gratitude to their benefactors.
Talk of the hopes which they see vanish.
Regrets for life.
Prayers to their friends to bestow some tears upon their memory.
Regrets to quit a brother, &c.
Prayer to conceal the nature of their death from their children.
Solicitude for the future of their children.
Incertitude of a future life.
Recommendation of their souls to God.
Confidence in divine mercy.
Instruction for their funerals.
Prayer to their friends to keep a mesh of hair, a ring, in remembrance of them.
Desire to be buried with a ring or other token of remembrance.
Request as to the manner they would be buried.
Fear to be exposed at the Morgue.
Reflections on what will become of the body.
Desire to be carried directly to the cemetery.
Prayer to be buried with the poor.

BOMBAY.—*Printed and Published for the* PROPRIETORS, *at the Gazette Press, No.* 1 *Nesbit Lane, Fort, by* NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE, *where all communications addressed to the* EDITOR *are received.*